



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

It is probably known to our readers that a large sum of money belonging rightfully to the State school fund has been, by some means, diverted from the purpose for which it was intended and applied to other purposes. The general estimate of this sum is a million of dollars. It is not true, as has been insinuated by some who knew better, that it has been misappropriated, in the sense of application to any private use; whatever diversion has taken place has been in the direction of interest on the public debt and the support of the State government, and the accounting officers contend that it has been altogether unavoidable.

We have no desire to enter into the controversy on this point, our object being simply to inform our readers of the fact and of its bearing on public school interests, and as part of that information, we publish the following preamble and resolution adopted at Manassas on the 22d ult. by the largest meeting ever held in Virginia in the interests of education, and representing those interests in this city and the eight counties nearest to it:

Whereas, the very existence of the public free schools is seriously threatened by the failure of the State to appropriate to the counties the money paid by them for school purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Institute held at Manassas and composed of the Superintendents, school officers, teachers and citizens from the city and county of Alexandria, and the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Stafford, Warren and Culpeper, earnestly recommend to the people of the several counties to which they belong to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly to give immediate attention to the subject and devise a speedy and certain remedy.

Action under this resolution has, we think, been already taken in several of the counties named, and we have that a public meeting on the subject will be held at an early day in this city. The matter is certainly one which calls for prompt action of some kind, for in very few counties can any public schools be opened until the 1st of January next, at all, and the Auditor informs the Clerk of the Richmond School Board that it is very uncertain, indeed, when an appropriation of school money can be made, though the Treasurers are continuously collecting it from the people. As we depend very largely upon local funds here, our teachers have all been paid, but in most parts of the State they have received nothing since last January. It is obvious that such a state of things cannot continue indefinitely, and it behooves all who feel an interest in public education (and we think there are few who do not) to be active in this emergency. Teachers, like other people, must have bread and meat, and unless money is provided, their subsistence must, of necessity, be closed. Whether the schools should be best provided for by local funds, or whether it is in the power of the General Assembly to stop the diversion of the State fund and restore it to its legitimate purpose, and, if so, how that desirable end is to be accomplished, are questions which we are not entirely prepared to present to answer. They are, for our readers, equally with ourselves, questions of vital interest, and we trust they will be carefully considered, to the end that when the public meeting shall be held some wise conclusion may be reached.

General Johnston says he advocates abundance of paper money equal in value to gold. As all, even the most ardent supporters of soft money, concede that irredeemable greenbacks will not be worth as much as gold; as the present amount of currency on its face value is only thirty odd millions less, but is really worth one hundred and fifty odd millions more, than that of the flush times of 1863; and as a paper dollar is now practically equal in value to a gold, and more than the equal of a silver one, we don't exactly comprehend the General's logic, that is, if he means, by the words to which we refer, to indicate his belief in the soft money theory. Everybody wants an abundance of money, and as paper is more convenient to handle than gold, they would rather have it in that material, but these wants cannot be supplied by printing an unlimited amount of irredeemable greenbacks, which would have to remain in the vaults of the Treasury, as no means have yet been devised for distributing them among the people, and which, if a stray one should get out, would not be worth as much as a gold dollar, except to one who wanted to return it immediately to the place from which it had come. The present greenback and national bank notes are now worth as much as gold and more than silver, and if let alone will remain so, but if the resumption act be repealed this favorable condition will exist no longer, and it is certainly better, especially to the vast majority of the people of the country, to receive their weekly wages in money worth its face value in gold than in an irredeemable currency, the value of which, when first issued, will be less than gold, and the depreciation of which will continue to increase in exact ratio with the amount of it put into circulation, and the only parties to be benefited by which will be the bankers, brokers and others who trade in money.

The Mayor of Philadelphia deserves the praise not only of all the working men, but of all other sorts of men in the country, for his recent order guaranteeing protection, if it shall require the united police force of the whole city, to people who want to work there. He, as every body else does, acknowledges the right of strikers to quit work when they please, but he denies, and will successfully resist, their self-assumed, but absolutely unfounded, right to prevent other people from working.

The account of the fight for the possession of a cement quarry in New York, yesterday, reminds one of historical descriptions of similar conflicts in the times when "might made right," but, like many other incidents, now of daily occurrence, it doesn't reflect much credit upon a country, and especially upon a State, in which the law respecting the ownership of property is supposed to be not only supreme, but to be observed as such laws usually are in civilized communities.

Virginia has received medals at the Paris exposition for her flour, preserved meats and sumac, and foreign orders for the former, in consequence of this medal, have already been received. When her exports are increased an hundred fold, as they would be under a free tariff, her people would have less time and less occasion to talk as much as they are now doing about readjusting her State debt and re-establishing her State banks.

The greenbackers of Virginia and those of New Hampshire don't agree, for while the former are in favor of State banks, the latter emphatically declare that the general government alone shall issue money. Of the two policies that of the Granite State boys is infinitely preferable.

Foreign News.

The international congress of weights, measures, and coinage, at Paris, has adopted a motion in favor of a universal standard of one tenth alloy for gold coins. Votes were equally balanced as to whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of mints to coin gold or silver according to the demand was rejected. It was decided that the right to mint or export coins should be unlimited; that no fixed ratio be established between gold and silver, and that silver should not be a legal tender for a debt of over \$10.

The congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monetary unit would be to give legal currency to the ten franc piece. The Congress is attended by some of the best authorities, and is considered likely to bear a practical result.

The Rome Italia says there is a report current at the Vatican that Prince Bismarck, before concluding an agreement with the Pope, is desirous of ascertaining the views of the newly elected Parliament. Nevertheless, both sides are doing their best to bring the negotiations to a successful issue.

A Vienna dispatch says Austria has informed the Porte that it is desirable that the occupation shall extend to Mitrovitz. This has for the time increased the difficulty of the negotiations, but the Porte is expected to yield at the last moment.

A Vienna dispatch says fighting was renewed on Thursday at Doboi, but the result is as yet unknown. The combatants are estimated to number 22,000.

LONDON, September 7.—The Manchester Guardian's commercial article reports that the market is very dull and unsatisfactory alike to buyers and sellers. It says: "The movement for curtailing production has become considerable. We do not hear of any organized short time, but there is a good deal of machinery stopped, and no improvement is perceptible in the advices from the leading foreign markets. Scarcely any description of cloth or yarn can be shipped at the current rates without loss."

LONDON, September 7.—A special dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says: "The epidemic is rapidly extending throughout Roumania. The authorities neglect taking precautions to prevent its spread."

PARIS, September 7.—To meet the wishes of several chambers of commerce, the French and American delegates to the conference on the commercial treaty will hold public meetings at Marseilles, Lyons, Saint Etienne, Nimes, Montpellier, Avignon, and Marseilles. The first meeting will be held at Marseilles to-day.

The cotton spinners of Northern France have resolved not to work by night, in order to lessen the accumulation of stock.

Virginia News.

In a card to the public, published in the Manassas Gazette, Dr. Randolph, the physician who attended the late fatal case of yellow fever at Haymarket, says there has only been one case there, and every precaution has been taken and disinfectants have been thoroughly used to prevent the occurrence of another.

Rev. Dr. N. W. Wilson, lately pastor of the Third Baptist church, in Richmond, died in New Orleans of yellow fever yesterday. His wife and children, who have also been ill with fever, are much improved.

Among those who received medals at the Paris exposition were J. G. Frank, of Fredricksburg; McAtee & Co., Harkness, of Richmond; and M. S. Valentine, of Winchester.

Solinger Haynor, of the Treasury, has again decided that the Richmond & Danville railroad is entitled to \$17,000 for the transportation of troops during the war.

There are sixteen saw mills on the line of the Virginia Midland railroad, between the Staunton river and Danville.

Prof. J. J. Ladd has resigned the superintendency of the free schools of Staunton.

The Jordan Alum Springs have been sold to the creditors for \$19,000.

The Court of Appeals will meet in Staunton on Tuesday next.

John M. Warwick, a well known citizen of Lynchburg, Va., died yesterday.

Robert O. Grayson, of Culpeper, has been appointed a notary public for that county.

Vermont Elections.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 7.—Midnight.—The fall returns from the First and Second Congressional districts and from all but five unimportant towns in the Third district on the vote for Governor, show the following result:—Proctor, rep., 36,725; Bingham, dem., 17,113; Norton, greenback, and scattering 2,830. This gives Proctor a majority over all of 16,782. In 1876 the same towns gave Fairbanks, rep., 44,152; Bingham, dem., 26,736; scattering 73. Majority for Fairbanks 23,344.

The First Congressional district, with four towns to hear from, gives Joyce, rep., 6,065 majority.

In the second district Tyler, rep., has a majority of 7,252.

In the Third district there is no choice. Grant, rep., receiving 6,645; Wakeman, dem., 3,558; Barlow, bolter, 9,112. Another election will be held November 5.

The Senate and House of Representatives are strongly republican though elected by a diminished majority. The greenbackers elected to the House are mostly democrats. Rutland, St. Albans and Burlington, the three largest towns in the State, are represented by democrats. St. Johnsbury is represented by Hon. L. P. Holland, who will probably be chosen Speaker of the House.

Lynched.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch states that John Richmond, who was arrested for horse thieving and the murder of R. H. Cliff, at Chetoph, Kansas, recently, was taken from the train upon his arrival at Chetoph and hung under the bridge close to town by a party of masked men.

Silas Ralston, sheriff of Gallatin county, Montana, was killed at Bozeman, M. T., last night while attempting to prevent a difficulty between M. T. Williams and Col. P. Lee.

Washington District Conference of the M. E. Church South.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]
HAMILTON, VA., Sept. 6, 1878.—The Washington District Conference of the M. E. Church South convened here Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., the president, Dr. Samuel Register, in the chair: The Rev. L. W. Haslip, of Linden circuit, was elected secretary and Mr. W. Pattie, of Warrenton, chosen as assistant.

The place of meeting, the old "Harmony" church, is one of the landmarks that connect the past with the present. It is situated on a slight eminence, at the extreme eastern boundary of the village, and is a substantial stone structure, and was originally very plain and unpretending in its appearance; but it has recently been undergoing repairs within and out, and with its new tin roof steeple and bell presents now quite a modern aspect.

There were not few delegates present at the hour of meeting, and, after fixing the hours of meeting at from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m., with preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., and arranging the roll, they adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Rev. H. H. Kennedy, of Leesburg, preached the opening sermon at night to a large audience from John, 8th chapter, 22d verse, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you pure."

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The conference opened with prayer by Rev. T. L. Ayard, Dr. Register, president, in the chair.

The roll was corrected, called and marked, 21 minister and 28 lay delegates answering to their names.

By common consent the regular order was dispensed with, and the Rev. W. W. Bennett, D.D., President of H. M. College, addressed the conference in behalf of that institution, urging the ministers and laymen to use their best efforts to secure funds for its relief. At the close of the Dr.'s remarks a subscription of \$206 was raised by those present, and after tendering Dr. B. a vote of thanks for his interesting address, the conference adjourned until 5 p. m.

At 11 a. m. Rev. Thomas E. Carson, of Loudoun circuit, preached to a very large audience a sermon of much power and feeling from the text, "Go home to thy friends and tell them the good things the Lord has done for thee." Mark 5th chapter, and 19th verse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Register, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. O. C. Beall, of Parauville.

Reports from charges were called for when Rev. J. H. Dalaney, preacher in charge of Fairfax circuit, A. E. Bradenbaugh and Mr. Mills gave encouraging reports of their charge. Falls Church—Rev. J. H. Wangh, pastor in charge, in a prosperous condition generally, with good attendance at worship.

H. W. Freney endorsed the report of Mr. Wangh.

Farmwell—Rev. O. C. Beall, pastor in charge, made a very favorable report of his charge.

Potomac Mission—Rev. T. L. Ayard, pastor in charge, not an organized work, and no official members, good congregation, and people anxious to hear the gospel.

Leesburg—Rev. H. H. Kennedy, pastor in charge, gave a very encouraging report of his church, Sunday school and finances, &c., which was seconded by J. S. Harris, lay delegate.

The conference then adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

At 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. W. Duffey, of Fredericksburg, preached a very able sermon to an unusually large congregation, the aisles and windows being full and many being compelled to stand outside. His text was from Romans, 8th chapter, and 17th verse.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The conference opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hammel, Dr. Register, in the chair. The question of fixing a place for the next annual meeting and selecting delegates to the general conference was set for 3 o'clock, this p. m.

During the reading of the minutes some objection being made to the secretary's synopsis of reports of the preachers, it was unanimously agreed to relieve him of that duty.

Regular business call for reports from charges.

Hamilton and Grove—Rev. H. Crenshaw, pastor in charge, gave a very favorable report as to the spiritual condition of the Sunday schools, &c.

Rev. Jas. Helen endorsed the report of Mr. Crenshaw with all his heart.

Hillsboro—Rev. W. H. Wilson, pastor in charge, this charge is reported as much above the average, both spiritual and temporal.

Mr. Wells, of Fairfax, here suggested that a collection be taken up after Dr. Harris's sermon this morning, to aid the yellow fever sufferers in the South, immediately after which the conference adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Dr. Harrison, of Mount Vernon place, Washington D. C., preached at 11 o'clock from John 21st chapter, 17th verse, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

His sermon was very impressive, and held the breathless attention of his audience throughout. The collection amounted to \$62.43.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference assembled at the usual hour, Dr. Register, in the chair.

The first business, selecting a place for the next annual meeting, was unanimously decided in favor of Salem, Fauquier Co., Va.

The delegates were then elected to the general conference, and resulted as follows:—Delegates—Dr. E. G. Conway, H. W. Freney, H. M. Woolf and Wm. H. May, with W. H. Strother, Col. T. L. Humphrey, L. W. S. Hough and Rev. W. T. Carruthers as alternates.

Regular order then prevailing, the following charges then reported:

Warrenton—Rev. James Higgins, pastor in charge, W. Pattie and Prof. Blackburn, all of whom agreed as to the hopeful condition of affairs with them.

Stafford—Rev. Mr. Henry, pastor in charge, who gave a most interesting account of his charge.

Mt. Vernon Place—Rev. Dr. Harrison, pastor in charge, whose remarks showed not only the good character of his charge, but that he was really accomplishing a good work at his new charge, and this impression was verified by the statements of Rev. Mr. Boteler, a local preacher belonging to the charge who gave as facts that Dr. Harrison's ministry presented his mentioning.

The conference then adjourned till Friday at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Harrison preached again at 7:30 p. m. The house was full, the windows filled and a perfect jam inside and out. He preached from the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, and if anything exceeding his effort of the morning. The collection realized was only about \$18 additional for the yellow fever sufferers, and the whole will be put into the hands of Mr. Wells, of Fairfax, who will attend to its proper distribution.

FRIDAY.

The conference met again this morning at the usual hour and heard reports from all the other charges represented. I was unable to get the official proceedings in time for the mail to day. The reports did not differ materially from those that preceded them, and the evidences of prosperity, both spiritual and temporal, are abundant throughout the bounds of the district.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered the citizens of the town and vicinity, and the Rev. L. H. Crenshaw, on behalf of his people, extended his and their heartfelt thanks for the

good words that had been spoken during the session.

After adjournment, the conference experienced meeting began, and is now in progress, and bids fair to exceed in interest any of the preceding religious exercises.

Letter from Minnesota.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
St. Paul, Sept. 5.—There is an enthusiasm and excitement about life here, which it is almost impossible for a Southern man to understand. It is sui generis. It is je ne sais quoi! It is the almighty dollar suspended in the horizon, and a hurdle race to reach it. Every man is striving to get his hands on it first, and in the mad rush do millions non curant!

The State fair is in full blast, and a grander display of the fruits and flowers of art, science and industry is difficult to imagine. In some particulars, even the eccentrics, with its contributions from every clime and country in the world, did not surpass it. The art gallery is a marvel of beauty—while the mechanics' hall contains every machine and device wrought by the hands of ingenuity from a watch key to a locomotive.

Such displays are captivating, and do much to attract immigration, and promote the material welfare of a people, than all the temporary legislation that can be enacted.

To-day Rarus will endeavor to beat his unparalleled time, 2:13, and to-morrow Edwin Forrest will try to beat Rarus. There are some of the finest horses here I ever saw. It would make Mr. Chatham weep to see them. I wish he were here to give me all the points.

Has the Congressional Convention for that district organized yet? I am aware that it was to meet on the 28th of August, but would like to know if the committee on credentials has reported, and at what time this fall a temporary chairman will be chosen?

Let me give you something solid: For the year 1878 the State of Minnesota produced forty million bushels of wheat—a bushel each for every person in the United States—making eight million barrels of flour—worth over fifty million dollars; thirty-five million bushels of oats, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, worth over twenty million dollars; and saved five hundred million feet of lumber, worth twelve million dollars. How does this compare with the sumac business?

But there is one thing about the State of Minnesota that I do not like. It is a meanness—A meanness. And that one thing is the "barbed" fence. It is wire, with long, sharp spikes on it, and almost all the farmers have it around their lands. Think of a man, a fine cow, or a blooded horse running against such an infernal machine in the night dark. That fence is the meanest thing I ever knew, with perhaps the noble action of a man in Alexandria, who, when coal was high in the winter season, cut into the wall of his neighbor's house, and turned the fire which conducted the heat from the latrine store in the parlor to the upper stories, into his own house. He stole—not a hot stove, but what is hotter—heat! And that man and the one who has a barbed fence, ought to be yoked together, and made to wait for a railroad train the rest of their natural lives. Hanging is too good for them.

I called on Governor Pillsbury, in Minneapolis, the other day. The Governor is a clever old farmer, and that is about all, an able bodied gubernatorial incubus.

The judicial power in this State is vested in a supreme court of three judges, district courts, courts of probate, and justices' courts, the latter having jurisdiction in the sum of \$200. The intricate system of rules and proceedings in the office, before a case is matured for the trial docket in our State, is unknown here, and ought to be unknown there. Every step in pleading has been reduced from the double complex, deerec nisi system, and boiled down and simplified. I think the plaintiff's attorney serves the summons on the defendant, and a state of facts, with the clerk of the court. In twenty days the defendant must answer either in denial, avoidance, or setting up a counter claim. If new matter arises, the plaintiff rejoins, issue is made up, and the cause noted for trial, on the court docket. All done in twenty days! Here a fellow can get his judgment, fieri facias, levy and sale, before he obtains a common order in Virginia. Cancery practice, however, is not gone here on such a high pressure system. Occasionally a lawyer lives for years on a salary case, unless he is paid with a "weak over" for his partnership with him, who, thinking he is doing a smart thing, gets a final decree before all the substance is extracted from the suit. The lawyers here are generally rich and in full practice, and give encouragement to young attorneys to settle among them.

Among the attractions, to some people, at the State fair is Abraham Lincoln, the war eagle of Wisconsin. The old buzzard is ugly and dirty and black enough to be named after Mr. Lincoln. I saw a pretty thing at the market—a young man with a white flannel suit of clothes and a straw hat with a yellow band on it. He looked so tidy, yet so out of place in that wild cat region, that I could hardly resist the temptation to find a few tomatoes at him. But prudence is the best part of valor, and I didn't. He had a blonde mustache and a double bow neck—a sort of an "and-a-half" kind of a neck—and he wanted me to smoke with him, but I smelt opiates; he wanted me to drink with him, but I tasted drugs in the request; and then he wanted me to "take a little game," but I recollected the humiliation of the peacock, which, when plucked of its feathers, runs and hides from the sight of man, and not particularly desiring to be fessed myself, I declined his proffered hospitalities; whereupon I was informed, in language more forcible than elegant, that I might "go to hell!" But if I ever met that fellow I won't bump him!

In wandering about the fair grounds one finds so much to attract, interest and instruct that, when the day is over,

"He goes, scarce knowing if he wishes to go or stay."

Like a child led by the hand of some fond mother, or to bed.

Half willing, half reluctant to be led, and leaves his broken playthings on the floor. Still gazing at them through the open door, Not wholly reassured and comforted By promises of others in their stead, Which, though more splendid, may not please him more."

Dissecting Dead Lunatics.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—The trustees of the Longview Insane Asylum, a State institution, located at Carthage, near this city, had a special meeting yesterday, when Mr. Andrew Mullane, one of their number, made a charge that Dr. Miller, the superintendent of the institution, had recently established a room in the building for the purpose of dissecting the bodies of the inmates who died there while under a treatment. His statement was further substantiated by the story of an assistant, named Dougherty, who says that the bodies of four or five patients, who died this summer, were thus disposed of, and after they had got through with them the flesh and other portions not used, were shot through pipes into a sewer, and from thence into a pond in the neighborhood. Hitherto the patients dying there have been given decent burial at the public expense, if their friends did not claim their bodies. This revelation created quite a sensation in the board of trustees. Miller, the superintendent, has been in the asylum only about three months.

Rarus' Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 7.—At the exposition grounds yesterday Rarus appeared on the turf, his best time for 2:13, 2:14, 2:15, 2:16 and 2:17. He made three heats in 2:13, 2:14 and 2:15. He proved to be a fast horse.

Nomination.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, September 7.—The democrats of the First Congressional district have nominated Hon. J. H. Reagan by acclamation.

Annals of Alexandria—Fourth Series.

BY WM. F. CARR.

Chapter XVIII.—The Town Ten Years Old.

On the 13th of July, 1759, Alexandria reached its first decade, a thriving town. About this time its authorities engaged in a movement that, at first apparently an unofficial enterprise for a public purpose, grew in the end to be a municipal matter. It was thought desirable to erect a new house in the market square for public purposes; and in order to secure the requisite money, as the trustees had no power of taxation, a lottery was resorted to. The trustees made themselves responsible for tickets at 10 shillings each, and about \$300 was guaranteed in this way. The details of the scheme have not come down to us, but in order to carry it out it seems not only legislative, but popular support was needed. The sale of the tickets perhaps required "pushing," and opportunities were taken of popular gatherings to popularize the enterprise by the old Virginia custom of "treating." No mention of these treats are made in any public record of the time, but over twenty years subsequently, the trustees settled the town's account, in 1780, before yielding the government of the town to the Mayor and Commonalty, and then Messrs. Carlyle & Dalton brought in the following account, which was approved:

Town of Alexandria in account with Carlyle & Dalton:

1759. To cash expended on account of the modeling scheme, viz:

	£	s.
Feb. 11. To Henry Gannell, carrying papers to Winchester,	0	9
Feb. 14. To cash for a treat at Summer 8, 23 gal., rum and sugar,	0	19
To do, rum and sugar at a muster,	0	12
To do, paid to Col. West to watch our Burgesses, Messrs. Mayson and Johnson,	10	0
To expenses at Jas. Donaldson's,	11	15
To do, at Wm. Adams,	1	0
To do, at John Sumner's,	2	10
To do, at Capt. Douglas',	5	0
To do, by John Bayless, in Pricee William,	5	0

The events which attended this movement seem to mark it as an epoch in the town's history, and to indicate the rising power of an element which had been strong in Alexandria from the beginning. Many Scotsmen were among its first settlers, and naturally enough they preferred the Scotch Kirk to the English Church. The latter had been established by law in Virginia. If English subjects settling in Virginia had brought with them all their "English rights," no reason could be given why Scotch subjects should not also transfer to Virginia all their "Scotch rights," nor why the Kirk should not have the same position as the Church in the colony. If an Episcopal Church was the legal Church of England, a Presbyterian Kirk was the legal Church of Scotland. Both were established by law. Hence the supremacy of the Anglican creed always galled the Scotch Virginians, and while some had conformed, others, faithful to the recollections of their homes, gave but a passive submission to the legal powers of the Vestry, and longed for religious ministrations that were not alien to their hearts. Presbyterian and "New Light" ministers were few in the colony, but the purity of their lives and the diligence of their ministry compared them most favorably with the established clergy. There can be little doubt that the new building—church, school house, town house, for it is called by all three of these names in the records—was, at least by some of its promoters, intended as a place where Dissent, tolerated, but not free, might find a chance for occasional public worship otherwise than by the forms of the Church of England, which might ring with the sacred eloquence of Davies and Rann, or celo the unrestrained prayers of earnest men like Morris. Rev. Samuel Davies, the most noted Presbyterian minister of the time, married into the Kirkpatrick family, and was probably often in Alexandria, both before and after his transfer from Virginia to the College of New Jersey. In this way seems to have been first laid the foundation of the Alexandria Presbyterian Churches. The times were propitious for the State clergy, in calling upon the trustees for the power of the Kirk to negotiate the "two penny act," by which the Legislature sought to relieve the people, in time of scarcity from over-burdensome tithes, had alienated large numbers of Virginians. Even the Vestries were often at open war with their minister. Patrick Henry had not yet thundered against the persons, but such Churches as Richard Henry Lee had espoused the popular side. Then, too, in Truro parish, since the death of Col. Wm. Fairfax, the sceptre of family dominion had fallen into less competent hands, and George Wm. Fairfax, the head of the family, an upright, loyal gentleman, was ill fitted for a leader.

So the scheme of a lottery was pushed forward, and Richard Leake and John Pattison employed to build the school house. No note of the matter was entered in the town book until seven years later, when, after Geo. William Fairfax had attended the meeting of the trustees for the last time, the reports of the lottery were made and entered. It then appeared that all the trustees had paid for their share of the tickets except Mr. Fairfax, and it may be assumed that the scheme never met his sanction. The records generally speak of it as "the school house," but Mr. Wm. Ramsay, in his account, calls the scheme "a Lottery to build a church and market house in said town." It was not until 1767, after these charges had been entered and assumed by the trustees, that the town took the building as its own. John Patterson then charges "for building school house \$208 8 7d," and Richard Leake, "for brick work at the school house \$490." So far these charges were entered upon the town records, the house became the meeting place of the Board of Trustees and the clerk then calls it "the town house."

1760. The trustees met on the 4th of February and

"Ordered, That John Hunter and Robert Adam, gentlemen, do succeed Geo. Johnston in the office of Overseers of Streets and Landmarks of the town of Alexandria, and that the said Hunter's district shall be from the main street, opposite Mr. Carlyle's to the lower end of the town, and that said Adam's from the said gate to the upper portion of the town."

This was the first division of the territory. Carlyle's gate was about where the Western Union Telegraph office is now located, and Dr. Hunter's was south of that line, while Mr. Adam's district was north of it.

During all the years which had passed since Gen. Braddock's arrival the town had steadily progressed and the population at the end of the first decade of its existence was not much less than 600 souls. Lots were in demand, and although, h some were liable to forfeiture